

SILKWORM CULTURE.

pamphlet or small book on the culture of silk-

CELERY SALAD.

Two bunches of celery, two tablespoons of salad

oil, two tablespoons of vinegar and one-half tea-

spoon each of salt and pepper. Lay the celery in

cold water for an hour, and cut in inch lengths or

ing, and stir thoroughly into the celery. Equal

parts of celery and chopped cabbage may be used.

OHIO CREAM PUFFS.

Take one cup of hot water and one-half cup of butter, mix together and boil. When it boils add

one cup of sifted flour; take off the fire and stir

until smooth. Then add three beaten eggs, and

stir again until smooth and light. Drop by the

spoonful into a well-greased pan and bake. Then

Cream: One cup of sweet milk or cream, one

half cup of sugar, one egg and three tablespoons of

flour. Flavor to taste. Beat the egg, mix well and stir until it creams. When cold fill the puffs.

There should be three tablespoonfuls of sour

PROGRESS PROGRAM NO. 4.

and Papers Limited to One Thousand

RULES OF DISCUSSION.

All papers must be forwarded the Chairman,

Amos L. Seaman, 2715 A. Sheridan Ave., St. Louis,

within three weeks from date of this announce-

ANALYSIS.

(b.) National. Compare German and French.

(b.) By much practice in writing, with best

Time: March, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Inez Monaghan, Barnesville, O.

fill with a cream made as follows:

milk in my Hermit recipe.

Subject: Literary Style.

ment; the earlier the better.

2. What is its value?

(a.) Simplicity.

1. What is meant by style?

) Freshness, attractiveness.

(c.) Diction, choice of words.

(a.) By reading best authors,

deals before the mind.

(c.) By careful preparation and finish,

A NEW REFERENCE BOOK.

A chapter on "Literary Style" in the book re-

The Progress Committee submits the foregoing

beauty of such a production the reader must un-

The foregoing analysis is a guide in studying the

subject-a dissection of the subject, we might term

it. In writing your paper take an author and dis-

Any one or more points may be discussed from

the analysis, instead of an author. Do not at-

MYRTLE V. ADAMS.

Myrtle V. Adams, Bedford, Iowa, is the only

daughter of D. H. Adams, Co. B, 33d Iowa, Born

Dec. 14, 1871; hight, five feet sine inches; dark-

brown hair, and blue eyes. She is a dressmaker,

and a member of the Christian Church; is fond of

CONVERSATION CLUB.

A BRIGHTER PAGE.

C. C. FRIENDS: I have been scanning the page of

Life's Book upon which is written the story of the

worrying mother. It looks so dark and dreary

that I turn the leaves to a brighter page, on which

is written the story of another life. The colors are

Here is a mother around whose neck I see the

loving embrace of one f God's own blossoms, the

mother receiving a kiss from two little lips, for

which, if it was the last, all the gold in the uni-

A little farther along this brown-haired baby is

learning its first words and taking its first step.

The mother's enjoyment of the scene far out-

weighs all the trouble and anxiety of sleepless

Still on across the page I see a bright-faced boy

returning from school. He has been promoted to

will be read by generations until the end of time.

He is afterward President of this grand and glo-

rious Republic, which then includes all America,

while all mothers point to him as a fitting example

These re only a very few of the beautiful things

I think the homes with children are by far the

Yours for Progress-J. F. Wright, Visalia, Cal.

ANTIQUITY OF THE DANCE.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Is the modern dance de-

grading? I believe it is not. Dancing may be

lefined in a general way as the expression of in-

ward feelings by means of rhythmical movements

of the body, e-pecially of the lower limbs, usually

said to be as old as the world, and at present pre-

vails in all nations, although differing as to forms,

In nearly all the ancient nations it forms a con-

stituent part of their religious ceremonies. The

lewish records make abundant mention of danc-

ing. Muses and Miriam danced to their sons of

riumph when the Israelites passed through the Red Sea as on dry land. David danced before the

ark; and although the New Testament does not

ention it, it is certain that the primitive Christians

lauced at their religious meetings. Dancing as an

scient times mostly by professional dancers and

ot by the company themselves. This custom is

still in practice among Eastern nations. In Egypt

here are professional dancing and singing girls,

called alons, who improvise verses as in Italy, and

to festival takes place without them. As a social

stertainment dancing has much to recommend

It is a healthful exercise, and the company of

adies is very advantageous to gentlemen at that

age when manners are being formed. Dancing is

sometimes abused by excessive hours; but even

the abuse should not wholly condemn it, as there

are few privileges we have that could not become

harmful by abuse. By many dancing is unfavor-

intertainment in private society was performed i

ecompanied by music. Dancing may almost be

happier. Let us look at the bright pictures not the dark ones; up, not down; and forward, not

I can see upon this one page, and the book is full

bright and beautiful, and all the world admires.

flowers, music and the N.T.C.C., of which she has

graphs exchanged.

Washington.

verse could not buy.

for their boys to follow,

back ward.

nights.

sect his style, using the analysis as your basis,

derstand how the charm is secured.

tempt to encompass too much,

d.) Sentential structure.

4. Different kinds of style.

Award: An interesting book,

Papers limited to 1,000 words.

Words.

good style?

chop coarsely. Mix the oil, vinegar and season-

Wanted: Someone to tell me where I can get a

Jennie Bickerdike, v.d., New Salem, Itl.

Carrie Hallowell.

EDITOR'S CHAT. Thou Shalt Not Bear False Witness Against

Thy Neighbor-Or Talk Too Much with worms. Your Mouth.

BEARING FALSE WITNESS. I was surprised the other day to learn of a man, who has stood high in popular regard, peddling seandal to the injury of a neighbor. It was nothing very bad, no criminal charges, only a tissue of manufactured guesses to excite prejudice against

his neighbor. Concluding to press the inquiry directly, I found that this presumably good man had no other foundation for his reports than the merest circumstantial evidence. He knew nothing; he had heard nothing; he had merely clothed a phantom thought with power and was proceeding to knock

It down calling in all his friends to help him do it. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy

A law, both divine and human,-and all law, however frail, has its source in the divine, -condemns the false witness. But human law recognizes only the graver offenses, those which are calculated to work injury to life and property. The divine law recognizes every shade of thought and evidence, and from the high standpoint of divine law, which | Literary Style Subjected to Critical Analysis, is the law of God, he who wantonly undermines his neighbor's influence, or brings reproach upon his good name, is as guilty as he who swears away his neighbor's life.

Whispers, inuendoes, surmises, all these are but bearing false witness, and what lashing devils they are when once they have been unleashed and set against the innocent and unsuspecting. He that would see good days, said a wise man of old, must refrain his tongue from evil and his lips that they speak no guile.

LIP SPEAKING.

"He talks too much with his mouth," is an expression I once heard, when proverbs were harder to understand than now. What does it mean? I thought, and kept on thinking, for many days. And then I found that it was but a homely Saxon form of the more common saying, "Think before you speak."

The parrot and the mocking bird may scream and chatter, and the prairie fox and donkey may yelp and bray. They were not given heads and hearts to guide their speech and shape their utterances. Be wise and keep your tongues from evil and your lips from speaking guile. You have not the excuse of the bird and the beast if you ous exception. wantonly break the peace of the sanctified circles of home and society.

NO COLOR LINE. The rumor is in circulation that the revised Rules and Regulations of the N. T. C. C. Guards will contain a clause limiting membership to the white folks only. Now, nothing could be more absurd than this, since every member of the C. C. is eligible to membership in the Guards, regardless of race or color; and the membership of the C. C. is the thoughts are expressed; that no one can peruse

source of supply for the C. C. Guards. But it is so refreshing when an earnest member of the C. C. or Guards gives forefble expression to the sentiments actuating every true and faithful member of the great band of patriotism and progress, that the following letter from one of our earliest and best members is given entire. We are all with you, Nina, from the Mother-General to the last

NO CHILDREN NEED APPLY. He was a busy man, On the broad-gage plan, And went looking for a horse on the fy;

But a statement struck him mute, Though he was not hard to suit, For the landlord said: "No children need apply. Then be sought a cottage neat. th k lawn so fresh and sweet,

And pretty little windows set so high; But when he went to pay The landlord said him pay And explained again; "No children need apply." Bo next be sought a flat, Up three flights and more than that,

And believed that it would do, though pretty But again the landlord said, As he sage!" shook his head, 'Why, biess you sir, oo children need apply." Thus failing in his rent, To a boarding-house he went,

There a gentle lady quizzed him on the sly He had gladly paid the price, But smiling very nice, She firmly said: "No children need apply." Then he purchased of a man, On the new installment plan,

And got his family settled; but, O, my! The girl he did engage Piew into a farious rage, And showed her card, "No children need apply." And that is why he mocks When the missionary box

On Sundays for the heathen passes by; For he says: "You'd better drown All the babies in the town Than to label them, 'No children need apply.' CHARACTER, NOT COLOR.

DEAR MOTHER-GENERAL: I have just received a letter from one of our National officers requesting me to write an article for the C. C. column, asking the opinion of the Guards whether any but white people should be admitted to our Order. To any I was thunderstruck, using a phrase more expressive than elegant, would be putting it mildly, ndeed. It is rumored there is to be inserted clause to that effect in the new Rules and Regulations. I know not of whom that committee con sists as a whole; but it seems to me a most extraordinary proceeding when we consider the objects of our organization. The Grand Army, man's Relief Corps, Sons and Daughters of Veterans, open their doors to all worthy eligible

I believe the Cuards lead all other Orders from a progressive point of view. I know it is composed the most refined, educated, intelligent, and intellectual people in the land; v ung men and women of advanced h ught, broad views, and liberal ideas, with a firm benef in un versal brother-

persons, black or white.

I think this subject should be laid before the Guards-ri-large, but my pen is too feeble to set forth the injustice and narra w-mindedness of such a measure. I do not balleve this rule will find favor in the eyes of the Order; if it does, then I suall believe that we are, like a crab, going back-

We have in our Division a young colored man of education and refinemer, a gentieman in the mother's advancement in like proportion to every respect, a Lieutenant in the Suns of Veterans, the boy's, creating in her mind the thought of his

eral favorite in the aristocratic If this rule prevails what are we to say to this brother? Should we say: "You have been one of our highest officers; we have for nd you a perfect gentleman, loyal, worthy, patriotic, and true. You may be good enough for the Sons of Veterans, good enough for heaven and the society of angels, but as

God has given you a different color you must leave Why, there is not a member in the Bay State Division who would not receive such a proposition n th the seors and indignation it deserves. I belie 3 other States will be with us, and I know Mass clousetts will never tolerate the idea; for her loys .hudren believe in the equality of man and the elevation of mankind, regardless of color, or

Loyally yours for Progress and Patriotism-Nina Ballou, Law ence, Mass.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

Rules and Recipes for the Loyal Home Workers.

A SIMPLE MILK TEST. If you suspect you are getting watered milk, try the following test. It is infallible: Thrust a bright kultting needle into a deep dish of milk and draw it up immediately in an upright position. If the milk is pure some of it will hang to the needle. but if the milk has been watered, even slightly, the fluid will not adhere to the needle.

TO CLEAN BRASSES. Many people dread cleaning brasses, as they often look worse after cleaning than they did is the first place. They should try the method of cleaning brass in use in the United States arsenals, said to be the best in the world. The plan is make a m xture of one part common nitric acid and one-half part sulplantic acid in a stone jar having also a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. The articles to be treated are dipped inte the said, then removed into the water and finally rubbed with sawdust. This immediately change them to a brilliant color. If the brass has become greasy, it is first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water; this cats the greace so that the seid has free power to act.

ably regarded in a moral point of view; but this seems a relic of that outbreak of Puritanism that characterized the 17th contury, which saw sin in every joyous excitement. Loyally-W. Arwood, Heart Prairie, Wis. REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT. DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: Let me relate a little incldent of the Revolutionary war. My great-grand-

father Haines served under Wayne, and one night, while fighting the Indians in Pennsylvania, he and a comrade were on picket.

They knew the Indians were near, but did not know their exact whereabouts. They waited until nearly morning, when they were rewarded by seeing a big brave creep up to some brush and start a fire. He knelt by the fire to warm himself.

and in doing so placed himself in a good position Grandfather Haines took aim and fired. The brave fell, and when grandfather examined him he found him shot through the jaw, and that he had shot a big chew of tobacco out of his mouth. I would like to join the Daughters of the Revolution, but do not know how to proceed. Will some one kindly inform me? I can claim the honor of being the daughter, granddaughter and great-granddaughter of beroes of the three great Etith M. Haines, Secretary Ladies' Aid Society.

23, S. of V., 1712 St. Louis Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.



C. E. LEWARS. C. E. Lewers, Royersford, Pa., is the son of C. M. Lewars, Co. K, 128th Pa. He is a member of Geo. G. Meade Camp. 16, S. of V., of Reading, Pa., and also a member of Pennsylvania Division, N.T.C.C. Guards, in which he takes quite an interest. He would like to hear from the Guards; also exchange postal autographs.

THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG OF IT. FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: Will you kindly grant ne the privilege and honor of stepping before you with an open letter for those who take THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE and do not belong to our C. C.

It having been the right and just thing for our forefathers and our fathers to stand in open defense of our country, was it not the wrong and unjust What are the most important elements of a thing for those who stood in open rebellion against our grand and noble Government? Everything that has a right side has a wrong side; therefore, it being right for us to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and join the C. C. Order, it is wrong for us not to do so. Loyally yours-Rena D. Voorhees, Bethany, O.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. A.C. C. badge has been awarded Lou M. Staring for a timely summary of facts in the life of Washiugton, whose 162d birthday is celebrated this day, Feb. 22, 1894. George Washington, the first President of the

6. Relation between the writer and his manner of expressing his thoughts, Goldsmith a conspicu-United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 22, 1732. He was the son of Augustine Washington and his second wife, Mary Ball. At the age of II Washington was left fatherless. "Literary Style and Other Essays," by William eaving him in the care of his mother, a woman o Mathews, published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chi-cago, price \$1.50, is a valuable work of itterary art, narked strength of character. She was worthy of per trust. From her he acquired that self-restraint. ove of order, and strict regard for justice and fair ferred to treats thoroughly the subject under disicaling which founded the basis of a character rarely equaled for its simple yet commanding no-

subject-"Literary Style"-for discussion, realiz-Washington only received a common-school eduing that the success of a literary production deeation. He had no inclination for any but the most pends largely upon the manner in which the practical studies. When barely 16 he was engaged by Lord Fairan article from the pen of a literary artist without fax to survey his vast estates lying west of the Blue Ridge. So well did he perform his task that feeling the harmony wrought by the charming mode of expression, and to fully appreciate the

he was appointed Public Surveyor. This office he

held for three years, acquiring considerable knowledge of the country, which was of great value to him in his subsequent military career. At the age of 19 Washington was appointed Military Inspector of one of the districts into which Virginia was divided. In November, 1753, he was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to the French posts on the Ohio River, to ascertain the designs of France in that quarter. It was a mission of hardship and peril, performed with rare prudence. Its brilliant success laid the foundation of his fortunes. We next see him in Braddock's campaign. That imprudent General, scorning the advice of his youthful Aid, met defeat and death. Washington's bravery and presence of mind alone saved the

army from total destruction. In 1755 he was made Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in Virginia, and in 1758 he led the Virginia troops in Forbes's expedition, by which Fort Duquesne was captured. He then resigned his commission, and in January, 1759, he married Mrs. Martha Custis, and settled down at Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac,

The 15 years that followed was the halcyon peried of Washington's life. Washington was a delegate to the first general Congress, which met at Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774. In the councils of his own Province we get glimpses of his calm and dignified presence, and he is ever on the side of the Colonies.

At length the storm broke, the battle of Lexington calling the whole country to arms. June 17, 1775, Washington received his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, Writing a tender letter to his wife, he started on the following day for the army before Boston. On the 2d of July he took command of the American forces before Cambridge, Mass.

All through those eight long years of suffering Washington was the mainstay of the Nation. At last he was enabled by one sagacious and deepplanned movement to bring the war virtually to a lose in the capture of the army under Cornwallis at Yorktown on Oct. 19, 1781. Sept. 3, 1783, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris,

ccuring the independence of the Colonies, and Dec. 23 Washington formally resigned his commission and sought a well-earned repose. But he was not long to enjoy his retirement. He was the first to propose a remodeling of the Articles of Confederation; he presided over the convention that met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, to form been a member since March, 1893. Postal autoa new Constitution. When the new Constitution was ratified, Washington was called to the Presideacy by the unanimous voice of the people. His muguration took place at New York on April 30, The eight years of his Administration were Thoughts on Current Topics and the One years of trouble and difficulty. No other man than Hundred and Sixty-second Birthday of Washington could have carried the country

safely through so perilous a period. His prudent, firm, yet conciliatory spirit, aided by the love and veneration with which the people regarded him, kept down insurrection and silenced scontent. Before retiring from the Presidency he had the happiness of seeing many of the difficulties from which he had apprehended so much placed in a fair way of final adjustment. Having served two terms, Washington, declining another election, returned once more to Mount

Vernon, "that haven of repose to which he had so often turned a wistful eye," bearing with him the love and gratitude of his countrymen. It was while taking his usual round on horseback to look after his farms that, on Dec. 12, 1799, he encountered a cold Winter storm. He reached home chill and damp. The next day he had a sore throat, with some hourseness. By the mornng of the 14th he could scarcely swallow. "I find I am going," said he to a friend. That night

he expired without a struggle, in the 68th year of

his age. Three days later his remains were de-

a higher class; and who is there that cannot see posited in the family tomb at Mount Vernon, where they still repose. Washington left a reputation on which there is going to college and there becoming the no stain. He bequeathed to his countrymen a leader of his class. She can see him, on Com-mencement day, delivering an address in which is legacy of practical political wisdom which it will e well for them to remember and profit by. embodied many of the grand and noble thoughts In stature Washington was six feet two inches n hight, well proportioned, and firmly built; his Sh can see him casting his first ballot. It reads hair was brown, his eyes blue, and set far apart for temperance and equal suffrage. She sees him From boyhood he was famous for great strength in the halis of Congress, wherein he sways the and agility. Jefferson pronounced him "the best horseman of his age." He was scrupulously nest, Nation with his matchless eloquence. His speeches

corteous, and punctual, and always dignified and Lou M. Staring, Grand View, Tenn. N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

The annual Reunion of the Kansas Guards was held at Red Mens' Hall, Newton, Kan., Feb. 20, 1894, a day earlier than first announced. The Massachusetts Guards hold a meeting in Friendship Hall, Commonwealth Building, Kneeland street entrance, Feb. 22, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. n., in celebration of Washington's birthday.

AN OHIO C. C. VISIT. DEAR C. C. AND GUARDS: Many months have passed since I was last a guest in the household of our great, patriotic Order. With your consent I enter the Circle once more to renew old acquaintances and to form new ones, and to tell you of s delightful C. C. visit that it was recently my good fortune to make. During the holidays, while traveling through the State of Ohio, I stopped off at Danville and called

on Miss Marguerite Baker, at her beautiful country nome near the romantic little town of Millwood, I found her to be an entertaining, intelligent young lady, a member of the Ohio Division of the juards, and much interested in the work of the Order everywhere. This was my first C. C. visit, and of all the sons and daughters that comprise our loyal army she is the first one I have ever met. To say that I enjoyed my visit expresses the pleasure very mildly. W on the time came to bid adieu I felt as though I was parting with one who had been a lifelong friend and acquaintance. Such are the feelings of friendship as they exist toward each other in the ranks of the C. C. Hope to meet you all in happy Reunion at Pittsburg next

Fall. Loyally-F. L. Conn, Morris Crossroads, Tonn. RUDY'S PILESUPPOSITORY is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for cir-

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for March 4, 1894.

Subject: Esau Selling His Birthright. Gen., 25,47-34. One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as

indicated above.l INTRODUCTION. No one can tell what a warm, fixed place the Gosman has "perfect, peaceful in his disposi-Bible has in our world. It is a necessity. tion, as compared with the rude, roving Esan." Thousands could not get along without it.

Many a person says: One of the sweet old chapters, After a day like this: The day brought tears and trouble. The evening brings no kiss.

No rest in the arms I long for-

Rest, and refuge, and home;

Grieved, and lonely, and weary, Unto the Book I come. One of the sweet old chapters-Of the love that blossoms through His care of the birds and lilies,

His evening lies soft around them Their faith is simply to be. O. hushed by the tender lesson. My God, let me rest in thee!

Out in the meadow dew.

Dr. Chapman, in a sermon on "Spiritual Discernment," says: "All progress is toward the Bible, and not away from it. The race may reject the Bible, may deteriorate morally, disintegrate socially, may degenerate toward dynamite and dirt, but it cannot grow better without growing more biblical. The Bible may be rejected, but never surpassed. And when the race has reached the shining summits of virtue, when it has forsaken the flesh for the spirit and climbed into its highest nature and divinest life, it will still stand with its face toward the oracles of God, uttering the ancient prayer, 'Open thou mine eyes that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law.' As Heaven is a prepared place for prepared people, so the Bible is a prepared book for prepared minds. It is spiritually discerned."

Someone has said: "One of the best evidences of the divine origin of the religion of Jesus Christ is constantly staring atheists in the face; it is the indestructibility of the Bible." [Note: We would suggest the Superintendent read to the school these commendations of God's Word.]

Abraham. The last lesson referred to the trial of Abraham's faith in the proposed offering of Isaac as

a burnt sacrifice. Abraham was then 133 years old. He lived 42 years more. Four years after the trial Sarah died. Nine years afterward be 175 years of age he died.

at Gerar. When 33 years old he went to Mt. Moriah to be sacrificed, but was rescued by a providential provision of a ram instead. In about four years from this time his mother, Sarah, died. When 40 years old he married Rebekah. When he was 60 years of age he had twin sons-Esau and Jacob-Isaac was a farmer. When he was 75 years old his father. Abraham, died, leaving his grandsons, Esau and Jacob, about 15 years of age. When Isaac was 91 years old he pronounced the blessing on Jacob which so aroused the wrath of Esau. At 180 years of age he died at Hebron. Scholars have found Isaac a type of Christ in many interesting particulars. Helpful Literature on Isaac.

1. Isaac and His Sons, J. W. Thompson. Monthly Religious Magazine, 8: 531; 9: 49. 2. Oblation of Isaac Figurative of Christ's Death. Theological Repository, 6: 60. 3. Isaac on Mt. Moriah, a Type of Christ. T. T. Titus. Evangelical Review, 19: 447. Renn!

Son of Isaac and Rebekah, twin brother of Jacob, born 15 years before death of Abraham. Isaac, his father, was 60 years old when Esau was born. The name Esan means red bair; a hunter. He was the oldest of the twins, and so had rights of primongeniture. When 31 years old he sold his withright to Jacob, married two Hittite wives, Judith and Bashemath, thus much offending his mother, Rebecca, and seriously disturbing Isaac. Getting again in health, and realizing his folly in selling the birthright, he resolved to slay Jacob, and would have carried out his purpose had Jacob not gone into foreign parts. Became reconciled, joined his brotner Jacob in paying respect to the memory of their father.

Zion's Herald puts the case of Esau in the following strong language: "The race of Esau has not died out. Typical men will have their descendants as long as the World lasts; and Esan was a typical man. He sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. This act was the stamp of the man. It was his character in epitome. The modern Esau may sell his spiritual birthright for a mess of pottage. Alas! how many there are to-day of the religiously disinherited in the world. Agnostics, freethinkers, skeptics, destructionists, holders of fantastic theories, and people who don't care! Was there ever such a multitude of Esaus bartering away the most precious birthright which a man can possess? Here is one who has exchanged the worship of God for the worship of humanity. Another has become a religious bankrupt because Providence does not cut the Gordian knot of all our vast social problems, and miraculously transform a depraved and sinpolluted world into a second garden of Eden. A third is a free-thinker because it is the intellectual fashion so to be. And so it goes, Men are selling their spiritual birthright for the veriest mess of pottage. They are selling their souls for a theory or a dream. Mere intellectualism, materialism, and a sort of scientific pantheism are supplanting, in some quarters, the grand and simple and world-transforming faith of our fathers. Where shall it all end? Doubtless, in some such repentance as Esau's. But who will remedy the evil that has been wrought? Every man knows that he ought not to sell his birthright. But if he deliberately and perversely does so, he must be content with his pottage."

Helpful Literature. 1. J. F. MacKarness. Good Words, 10: 402. 2. Jacob and Esau, F. B. Hornbrooke, Unitarian Review. 13:253. 3. Jacob and Esau. J. W. McGarvey. Chris-

Life of Jacob. We are at present interested in Jacob only from birth to his purchase of the birthright, does not affect the situation at all. Your claim He was born A. M. 2163 at Lahairon, Brother of | will in due time be adjusted whether you have Esau. The childhood of the twins was probably spent amicably. Perhaps till the incident of the selling of the birthright there was no serious difficulty between the two. After that transaction the brothers were very bitter toward each other. We learn that Esau even proposed fratricide. Neither brother was then married,

tian Quarterly. 4:161.

The Birthright. We know there was great significance attached to the rights of primogeniture among the Hebrews. The birthright carried with it special advantages and privileges. We cannot tell just what the rights were in the time of Esau and Jacob. The matter was so important as to gain special attention, and after awhile the rights were formally and legally prescribed. As thus laid down, they may suggest what was

and the two probably lived at home.

the state of things in this respect in the days of Isaac. The laws afterward laid down largely grew out from practice before that. The birthright came to mean the following privileges: 1. The oldest son had a double portion of the property of the parents. 2. The eldest son was the civil ruler over all

the rest of the family. 3. The priesthood was allotted to the oldest son. In early times, when there was no ecclesiastic function, the head of each family was its priest. So it continued until the tribe of Levi was set apart to the priestly offices. Reuben lost it by transgression. 1 Ch., 5:1. Esan lost it by selling ont the right to Jacob. 4. By providential arrangement, the Messiah was to descend through the line of those who

became heads of their respective and succes-

priests and civil governors of their families. In this light the birthright meant a great deal to Hebrews. We may add that the father could not divert

sell it. But such an act was ranked as disgraceful. Hence Esau was styled a "profane person." Heb., 12:16. Before the giving of the law it was possible for the father, but not without Divine permission, to transfer the rights of the older son to a younger. DEFINITIONS.

1. Cunning hunter. 27. One who knew the art of hunting, and made that his main em-2. Man of the field. 27. The idea is not he was an agriculturist, but rather a ranger about the country. Lange says, "a wild rover." Doubtless he was a farmer to some extent.

3. Plain. V. 27. Discreet. Lange says: "Modest, correct, sedate, in contrast with wild, unsteady, roving, and proud manner of Esau's life." Keil says discreet refers to "a disposition inclined to a domestic, quiet life." Dr. A. 4. Venison. 28. Meat of animals gotten by chase. In England the word is applied in special to the meat of deer, hares, and certain birds. In the United States it is applied only to the flesh of cervine animals. 5. Sad. 29. This is the past tense of the

verb to seethe. The participle is sodden. The verb means, to boil. 6. Pottage. 29. A dish of lentiles. Lentiles are a very favorite viand in the East. They are a sort of pulse, as beans, peas, etc. Dr. Shaw, in Travels, speaking of the people of Barbary, says: "Beans, lentiles, kidney-beans, and garvancos are the chiefest of their pulse kind; beans, when boiled and stewed with oil and garlic, are the principal food of persons of all distinctions. Lentiles are dressed in the same manner with beans, dissolving easily into a mass, and making a pottage of a chocolate color. This we find was the red pottage which Esau, from thence called Edom, exchanged for his birthright.

7. Compare Heb., 12: 16, 17.

Conclusions. We see an instance of the supremacy of the physical over the spiritual. The birthright is a type of our Christian privileges, and we see the folly of parting with salvation at any price.

Verse 28 shows the lack of discretion on the part of parents when either shows a partiality for any one child of the family. A man ought to be glad of an opportunity to help his fainting brother, without forcing him to a bargain sure to be regretted by the seller after he has gotten to be once again himself.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

[Correspondents should write each question on separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and it in this column within three G. C., Logan, Kan.-1. What is meant by saying

that "Clay was in the succession"? 2. What was the Society of the Cincinnati? Answer. 1. In 1825 married Keturah, having by her six sons. At | Henry Clay took part in the "scrub race for the | Presidency," out of which grew a charge of having achievements founded on those already accomsold his influence in the House to Adams in return plished. 5. Inflammations of the ear. 6. Second for the position of Secretary of State, which was He was a son of Abraham and Sarah. Born | commonly considered the stepping-stone to the He became Secretary of State, hence was in the succession" (to the Presidency). 2. It was an association formed by the officers of the American Revolutionay army after the peace of 1783. Its object was to commemorate the success of the Revolution, to perpetuate sentiments of patriotism, benevolence and brotherly love, and the memories of hard-hips experienced in common. The society has the right of succession to the oldest male descendant, and is still in existence, J. O. S., Danville, Me., and Several Others .- What is a pension fraud, as understood by the Pension Bureau, in all its bearings? Please enlighten the old boys on this subject? Answer, Webster's Dieionary defines fraud to be a "deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured; injurious strategem; deceit; trick. An act or instrumentality by which unfair or unlawful advantage is sought to be gained deceitfully." The above conditions must enter into a pension claim to constitute it a frand. If the Pension Bureau classes as frauds claims legally allowed by the previous Administration which do not come under the above description of what constitutes fraud, it is guilty of misrepresentation, to

J. G. S., Litch field Corner, Me. - When a claim is before the Board of Review, what is the longest period I should wait before I hear from it? Answer, We cannot say. We know of claims that have been submitted to Board of Review where no word has reached claimant or his attorney for many months; and as no two claims are alike, so there can be no two delays alike. J. C., Lewiston, Me .- If a soldier files a claim under an assumed name, or the name by which he enlisted under, and marries by his right name, and he did not rectify this before his death, what ac-

tion can his widow take to remedy this, if she files a claim by her marriage name? Answer. She will have to prove the identity of the soidier by the two names by affidavits of persons who knew him as a soldier under his army name and before under his right name. J. R. C., Spotswood, N. J.-A soldler applied for pension in 1880 for rheumatism and injury to foot, not being able to prove the injury to foot for the reason that he could not find comrades who tented with him at the time the foot was injured, but has proved that he had typhoid fever while on the Peninsular campaign, and has since suffered from rheumatism. Is now drawing pension under law

of 1890 for rheumatism and injury to foot, 1. If, when his old law claim is reached, would the Department pension him for rheumatism alone, and not ask him to prove the injury to foot, and thus settle the matter? 2. Would the pension date from time of discharge? Answer, 1. If the claim for rheumatism is satisfactorily proven, it can be allowed without reference to the claim for injury. 2. If claim was filed prior to July 1, 1880, and disability has been established, the rate should commence from discharge.

W. N., Proctor, Pa.—What is the size of Alaska,

and how does it compare with the United States in size? Answer, Alaska contains 577,390 square miles of land and water area, and the United States (exclusive of Alaska) contains 3,025,500 square miles of land and water area. Alaska is more than twice the size of Texas. H. E. B., Monson, Mass.-I have noticed in THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE the question about who are veterans. I would like to know about a soldier who enlisted, say, in 1862, and severely wounded, say, at the battle of Antietam, and discharged on account of such wounds. Would he be a veteran or not? Probably there were thousands of similar cases. Answer. In the administration of the bounty laws a veteran is a soldier who re-enlisted for three years after having served a previous term of not less than nine months; but in the ordinary acceptation of the term every honorably-discharged sol dier who saw actual service for two or three years is called a "veteran," because he is supposed to be an adept in the art of war. J. N. W., Topeka, Kan.-1. I have been advised

by the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions that my claim was waiting for its turn before the Medical Referee of the Pension Department. Does that inthey reject them before they get that far? Answer. I. It does not indicate anything other than the claim is submitted for final action. 2, No. All claims are thus submitted, and they are either

allowed or rejected. A. E. M., Funkhouser, Ill. - I have a claim under the old law, in which I employed two attorneys. My first was recognized by the Commissioner, and has no evidence. My second sent in all the evidence and was not recognized, and my claim, filed four years ago, is standing still, I, How shall I proceed to prosecute my claim further? 2. Will my claim ever be adjusted without a recognized attorney? Answer, 1. Call it up yourself and ask the Commis stoner what is necessary to complete it. 2. That one, two, or more attorneys. We advise you, however, to stick to one attorney.

1st Engineers .- I enlisted, and received an honorable discharge after two years' service, and again re-enlisted in same regiment and got no discharge, for the reason I did not return to regiment and was marked on rolls a deserter. Can I get a pension on my first service, having an honorable discharge therefrom? Answer. No. M. Q., Flagler, Colo.-Please state when the land grant was given to the Union Pacific Railroad;

also, when the charter was given. Answer, The act of July 1, 1862, and act of July 2, 1864. The charter of the road were the acts themselves.

H., Oak Harbor, Wash.—I am pensioned for total loss of sight of one eye and severe deafness of both ears. From about the middle of July to the middle of October of 1892 and 1893, I could not understand one-half of those who talked to me, even with their mouth close to my best ear, no matter how loud they talked. If this continues three months in every year, would I be entitled to be nearly totally deaf; if so, would it give me \$27 per month? I was shot through the head at the siege of Vicksburg. Answer. No.

D. H. L., Market Lake, Idaho .- 1. Where was Admiral Mello, the Brazi ian rebel, born, and what is his full name? 2. Who owns Pool's Island, near Baltimore, Md.? Answer. 1. We cannot inform you where he was born. His full name is Custo dio Jose de Meilo. 2. John Masheter. The U. S. Government owns the reservation which is a part of the island, and upon which stands the light-

H. N. C., North Loup, Neb .- How many Repre sentatives of the Lower House are to be elected this Fall, and from what States are they to be elected; and how many majority has the Democrats in Congress now? Answer. There are 356 Representatives to be elected next Fall from all the States to form the 54th Congress. In the present House the Democrats have a majority of 83 over all.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

sive families. Christ was to be the son of Name of little book just received-tells about Abraham is the line of those recognized as Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, eigaret or snuff habit. You run no physical or financial risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Your druggist's got it or the birthright from the eldest-born, but that | will get it. Write for the book-mailed free. cular and Free Sample to MARTIN RUDY, Lau- which even the father could not do the one THE STEELING REMEDY Co., Box 3, Indiana caster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists. holding the birthright by primogeniture could | Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents wanted.



ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN NO. 123. 1115-Lack brain, 1117- HO 1116-Wave-ring. HORSEPLAY 1118-Ethically. PALAQUIUM 1120-SAMPLERS CARETUNED ATARAXIA DALMATIUS HARMONIES BARTENDER CONSORTER EXINTINE RINSINGS WALDENSES SAGENESS

NEW PUZZLES.-NO. 129. NO. 1179-CHARADE. You are dependent on a friend To help you on in life; On him PRIME TOTAL you depend, Perhaps, to hunt you up a wife, The lady found, you may, unwise, Attempt to pay her your addresses, And thinking you have won the prize

1119-Wit-her,

Offer to give some slight caresses. She may be offish when you seek Her hand, and, nonchalant, decline; But as amends, in part, may speak Something like this: "I'll be your FINE. So guarded be, my anxious friend, In making your love speeches, Or you may suffer in the end, As this short story teaches. -Aspino, Centralia, Ill.

NO. 1180-HALF-SQUARE, 1. Blister. (Dungl.) 2. Porticos having five columns, 3. Inserts, or places between, 4. Massive varieties of tale, 5, Departure, (Obs.) 6. Rises, 7. Ermines in their Summer pelage. Prongs or points of antiers. 9. Aisies. (Obs.) 10. Symbols of cerium. 11. Ourselves. 12. A letter. -ERNEST, Nash, Mass.

NO. 1181-CHARADE. The TOTAL, so haughty, with head held up high, Looks down upon PRIMAL whose treasures now With crystalline luster beneath the blue sky.

That treasure, so welcome, the FIRST will bestow On those who will never, to reach it, forego The toil and the trouble to bring TOTAL low. When TOTAL is humbled, and brought to the ground.

In sullen submission, with visage embrowned, He bows to the PRIMAL with homage profound.

Then cometh the peasant from hamlet and hurst; All those who are needy, all those who, athirst, Are eagerly seeking the bounty from FIRST. When that is exhausted, then women will FINE And men, with deep sorrow, at Fate will repine, Then to other regions their fortunes consign. -MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo. NO. 1182-HALF SQUARE.

1. A Corporal's office. 2. Too tedious. 3. Capa-

ble of being received, 4. Expectations of future

proofsheets. 7. Proverbs. 8. French natural philosopher and physician; 1752-1832. 9. Sous. 10. Shade, 11. Exists, 12. A letter. -PALLAS, Vailey Falls, R. L. NO. 1183-CHARADE. She wrote him a letter, a womanly letter, A letter half-sure, balf-afraid; And asked if he really loved her far better Than ever a man loved a maid.

That fear claimed her quite as its own : P. S. ed; Would he say that he truly did love her, And love her for herself alone? He kissed the small PRIMAL she made in con-And instantly took up his pen: To rid you, my dear, of your loving confusion I tell you, again and again, To FINE all your fear, all your doubting to smother,

love you, Lucinda, not-not for your mother,

She said she felt blue as the azure above her:

For, using a TOTAL, I own

But truly for yourself alone." -Kosciusko McGinty, Brooklyn, N. Y. NOS. 1184-5-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. A town of France. 3. A sofa. 4. Scales of an antenna of a crustacean. 5. A paint ing in thin transparent water-colors, 6. A stern having a transom and joining the counter at an angle. 7. Varieties of coral.\* 8. Spanish architect and sculptor; d. 1590. 9. Village, Drenthe, Nether-

lands. (Bij.) 10. Ervum Ervilia. II. A letter. -X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y. (To Iron Mask.) 1. A letter. 2. A descendant of Shamer. (Smith.) Burns. (Obs.) 4. Originally, cambric or lawn of fine linen. 5. A small artery. 6. A name used to de-ignate an unknown French prisoner whose identity has never been satisfactorily established. (Fiet.) 7. To suggest. 8. A stoma, 9, Raised. 10. Pieasure, (Obs.) 11. A letter.

-Guidon, Washington, D. C. NO. 1186-CHARADE On lake afloat, Within my boat, I sailed unto some isles remote: The wind arose. And from repose, The waves their high crests did disclose. My vessel frail. With close-reefed sail, Began to FIRST, as blew the gale;

But anchored well, It rose and fell Upon the waves with every swell, Then from my sight, With fading light, The sun sank Last and came the night; The beauteous day, Had passed away,

And darkness followed twilight gray. With eager zest, I now undressed And on COMPLETE, I sought my rest; The shadows deep, Did onward creep, And in a trice I fell asleep, -Tom. A. HAWK, Springfield, O.

NOS. 1187-8-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. A rusile, 3. A viscous, transparent substance, 4. Harsh. 5. A shoot of sugarauthor; 1541-1611. 7. Three-colored flags. 8. To captivate. 9. A tough, thick-set man. 10. Entity.

II. A letter. -Nypho, Germantown, Pa. 1. A letter. 2. Anxiety. (Dungl.) 3. European carrion crows. 4. A liquor prepared from a mixture of ale and honey. 5. The spider famil (Nuttall.) 6. An ornamental tree of the genus Mac ura. 7. Éncompassing, 8. French poet and dramatic author; 1719-1797. 9. A small pimple or libercle dicate that my claim will be allowed? 2. Don't on the face. (Dungl.) 10. To urge on. 11. A letter,

-DAN D. LYON, Irwin, Pa. NO. 1189-CHARADE. Winds that blow lusty and waves that roll high, Spoondrift that sends where the TOTALS are Ripple and ocean-wave, sea-gulls that fly And billows that foam where the breakers are booming. Sing me a song that is blithesome and blooming. Sing of the race when, like eagle from eerie, Through mist-wreath and storm-cloud all gallantly looming. Victorious Vigilant vanquished Valkyrie.

Came the Valkyrie her victories Lovely and fair as the stars of the sky She sailed where the storm-waves were wild and enwombing; Sailed to her fate, for, like maid unassuming and modest, was waiting our darling and dearie, And, when the bright day died away in the glooming. Victorious Vigilant vanquished Valkyrie.

Over the ocean our yachts to defy,

Long miles behind did the black entter lie, Darkling despair all her bright h pes entombing: ong miles ahead amid cannon and cry Sped the PRIME sloop like a steed bright with grooming:

In vain was Vaikyrie's deft fiddling and brooming, She struggled 'gainst fate with sad heart all a-weary, For where high-tossed FINALS her triumph was dooming. Victorious Vigilant vanquished Valkyrie. L' Envoie.

Prince, all in vain is your fretting and fuming; Look at us, See! we are bithesome and cheery; We honor the day when, 'midst wild billows comb-Victorious Vigilant vanquished Valkyrie! -HESPERUS, Worcester, Mass.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

DOROTHY DOOLITTLE has withdrawn The Study

from the medal solving contest, which will necessitate the sending of answers for that paper to St. Germaine, Chairman of the E. P. L. Award Committee. Alumnus, Jo Muitins, Koseiusko Me-Ginty and Pennsyldelphia, in the order named. are now the only contestants for the three medals, and The News predicts the withdrawal of the last mentioned. In this event "Mac" ought surely to capture one of the trophies .- The capitalized words "complete" and "transposed," in No. 1165 seems to have puzzied a number of solvers, one gentleman presuming the "d" to be tagged on by mistake, submitting "patroness" as an answer. Go about the work the same as you would had first" and "last" been used. - Nelsonian is the inventor of a pretty kind of flat called the Anacrostic. The first letter of each of the lines forms part of a word, which is described by the verse,

making a neat combination of the Anagram and

2-22-94

question which now arises is, Where is Eusama? on UNLOOKEDFOR OF TCHAWYTCHAS. B. O. CHESTER.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

The greenhouse, the conservatory, the hotbed and the canvas-covered plant-bed have been used to protect tender plants from cold, and to force them into development for the early market. But the expedient of sheltering an entire outdoor garden with a cover of canvas, or cloth, is a new device which for some years has been used with success. The canvas cover shelters tender things, such as frost will harm, during those few weeks in Spring and 1121-Land-locked. Authors of word-forms: Cloves and Dan D. Lyon. Autumn when the temperature of the air and of the soil is high enough for plant growth and development, but when, on any night, a frost might occur. It is an attempt to prolong the growing and bearing season of a variety of useful garden vegetables and fruits, and so hasten crops for early market, and extend the time in Autumn during which tender vegetables, like tomatoes, beans, corn, beets, peppers, melons and potatoes may be taken from the outdoor garden. By its use from six to eight weeks are added to the season. The canvas cover also increases the temperature of the garden to a slight degree; and when the fence is made tight, the interior temperature may be raised four or five degrees.

> The canvas garden should be of highly-improved and liberally-fertilized soil, intended exclusively for the growth of such desirable small fruits and vegetables as frost will injure in Spring or Autumn. It is not intended for the hardy crops that frost will not barm, which should be planted elsewhere in open ground, and no more ground should be taken to be covered with canvas than is absolutely necessary to furnish an adequate supply of the tenderer vegetables for family or market use.

> Not an inch of canvas more than is required to cover the ground inclosed should be used. and to this end the various crops must be crowded a little, and the soil highly fertilized and thoroughly tilled to compensate for the crowding. The plat should be inclosed with a close fitting board fence, and it were better to have the fence upon the northern side two or three feet higher than the rest, and the eastern and western sides to slope off toward the south. If the site is much exposed to cold and sweeping winds, the fence should be battened for security from cold.

If the canvas is spread over the garden at sunset, or a little before, when the atmosphere and soil are both warmed by the sun, and the canvas is made to fit closely over the top of the fence all around, this difference of temperature will be maintained under the canvas through the night. If possible to have it so, the canvas garden should always front the south, and be sheltered as much as practicable upon the side from which the prevailing cold winds and storms come. The canvas is made of plain cotton cloth, costing five cents per yard. With care in handling, and putting it away when the season for using it is over, it will last several years.

The canvas is only needed for about six to eight weeks in Spring, and the same time in Autumn. Heavy rains tear it by the weight of the precipitation, and hence it should be rolled up, and left resting on the north line of the fence when these occur. It is only needed on clear nights, when the thermometer shows that frost will occur. When a thermometer under shelter registers 35° F. on a clear night, frost will occur, unless it be windy. And if, at sunset on any clear day in Spring or Autumn, the mercury falls to 44° or 45°, the canvas should be spread, for sometimes frost forms at an air temperature of 40°, when heat rapidly radiates from the earth.

During the cold and frosty weather in Spring and Autumn, the canvas must be spread over the garden every night, and rolled up again each morning, to let the sunshine in to the plants. This is a general rule. But if the temperature during the night should fall to the freezing point, or below, it is best to let the canvas remain over the garden a few hours to shut out the sun. A gradual thawing, under shade, often saves frozen plants. When it is certain that the temperature during the night will not fall to the frost point, the canvas need not be spread. But it is advantageous to growing crops in Spring, to spread the canvas on any cool night, as it checks radiation from the soil, and renders the garden warmer within. When there is no longer any danger of frost in Spring, the canvas is to be thoroughly dried, folded up, and laid away in a house, until time to use it again in Autumn. After it is put on in Autumn, it will have to remain in use as long as there are any tender crops to be protected.

It is probable that further experience with the canvas will so demonstrate its great utility, that it will be kept in use all Winter long, from the time of the earliest Autumn to the latest Spring cane of the first growth from the cutting. 6. Italian frost. It will be found beneficial, not only for sheltering tender crops from frost, but for the protection and speedier growth of all garden crops, and an aid in their cultivation in Winter. In the latitude of southern Virginia, and even farther north, m ch can be done in the open garden all through the Winter season. It is easy here, in 27° north latitude, to have onions, kale, lettuce, mustard, cress, leeks, turnips, and other hardy plants growing in the open ground from November until April. And with the proper use of canvas and placing of straw around, it has been found that in mild Winters collards, cabbage, potatoes, beets, spinach, and a few other desirable vegetables can be added to the list. In very hard Winters this would hardly be possible. With the canvas cover, the gardner can rest assured during Spring or Autumn nights the frost will not destroy the bright prospects of his labors and the reward for his work.—American Agriculturia

> To those who use commercial fertilizers the facts given below may be of interest. Nitrogen is the most cos:ly element of plant food, and losses from fertilizers are often due to its extravagant and injudicious use. Expenses for this element may be reduced by practicing green manuring; that is, by planting clover, peas, or vetches, which have the property of absorbing nitrogen from the air, and turning them under. Green manuring pays well on light soils, but is of no benefit on penty land. Phosphoric acid and potash, though present in nearly all soils, are for the most p rt insoluble, For this reason these elements must be added to the soil if a full crop is desired. Apply nitrogen as a top-dressing during the growing season at the time when it is needed by the plants. Phosphoric acid and potash are best applied some three weeks before planting a crop, and should be plowed under. Ther is little danger of leaching from these fertilizers Kainit is the proper form of potash for sandy soils, as it makes them more compact. For stiff soils muriate and sulphate of potash are bes-Potash is especially valuable for fruits, tobacco, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds. Sandr and limestone soils nearly always need potasti, Clay soils sometimes contain sufficient notash and again they do not; this is to be learned by

## experiment.-Orange Judd Farmer, Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionar, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarri, Asthma, and all Throat and Lauge Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human Acrostic.—It seems to have been definitely de-cided that Felix McGlennon is "all right," and the suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French, and English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent -We will give a handsome prize for a diamond by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this n unlookedfor or tchawytchas. paper. W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers Block, Rochester,